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On
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with
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to

SANDY CREEK STATION, DISTRICT OF BLIGH,
30 miles from Mudgee.

20 miles from Wellington,
Together with about 5000 SHEEP and 300 CATTLE,
And, with which will also be sold
THE BIRMGONG STATION,
in the County of Wellington and Bligh, on the Cudg
River, near the junction of the Meroo Creek.

ORT and CO. have received instruct
to sell by public auction, at the Ro
at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 21st September,
choice fatteners, run SANDY CREEK, a
in the district of Bligh, and bounded on the east and r

WATERED by about EIGHT MILES of the Sandy ()
country is abundantly grazed with HERBAGE of
ATTENDING KINDS.
lands open and level, so that SHEEP may be FED in L.
fattening station it is invaluable.
GRAZING CAPABILITIES about 10,000 SHEEP.
March 1891.

700 wethers, 3 years old
 500 wethers, 4 years old, now fat
 250 ditto, hoggets
 250 dry ewes, aged
 1400 ewes, 3 and 4 years old (now lambing)
 1000 ditto, hoggets
 5500 more or less.
 These sheep were born in October last, some of them
 now nearly ELEVEN MONTHS FLEECE ON THEM
 original of these were from Mr. Mardan's flock,
 soon crossed with rams from Messrs. Macarthur, Bo

WATER.—500 HEAD more or less, a MIXED HERD, a above the
STANDLEY CREEK RUN and 870 AC., a above the
the BIMBYJONG STATION, mainly the
Station and Bligh, and having about 7 WILDE. HORNETS
THE BANKS OF THE CUDGONG, close to the junction
Stendero Creek with that River.
the Bimbyjong Run is the HEAD STATION, where
Improvements:—
at 800 ACRES ENCLOSED, and including
WORKING of a sheep establishment.
Huts,
Pens and Stockyards, and Shingled Woolsheds: 52 feet

The Head Station on the Bushyong Run, is distant from Sandy Creek.

The particular attention of THE NEW KNIGHTS, and those of the adjoining districts is called to these Runs. It affords an opportunity for securing CHOICE FATTENING RUNS where they may find THEIR PURE BROTHERS at the butcher. Such a Run will not be neglected by the holders of runs in districts adjoining country is not to be had.

Half cash; the residue by approved bills at 6 months date, with bank discount.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
 er of E. A. Macpherson, Esq., Official Assignee in
 Intestate Estate of the late Charles Hongkong, Esq.
 4500 Bazaar Road, or leave,
 Together with Horses, Drags, Carriages, Bapsides, &c.
 light to the following Stations in the Leichhardt Distr
 RIO
 BAHIA
 MINTO VIDEO
 OLINDO.
 Each containing about 25 Square Miles.
 PORT and CO. have received instructions
 from E. A. Macpherson, Esq., Official Assignee in

auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
 viz, at 11 o'clock,
 following prime lot of sheep:—
 2100 ewes, 3 to 5 years
 800 ditto, weaners
 2300 wethers, 2 to 5 years
 280 ditto, weaners
 60 Rams
 5000 sheep, more or less.
 The sheep are all perfectly sound, and in excellent condition,
 now running in the Wide Bay district, about 60
 myndah.

the above will be sold 8 horses, 20 broken-in bullocks with tackle complete, supplies, etc. Also the right to erect stations in the Leishardt district :-
 RIO
 BAHIA
 MINTE VIDEO
 OLINDO,
 containing about 25 square miles.
 The above sale offers an opportunity of investing
 fully, and to great advantage. The ships are first class
 and ready for the shears, and every requisite supplied for
 the erection of a large establishment in the Port Curtis district.
 Terms, cash.

MR MESSRS. MOORE will sell by
 tion, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-st
 DAY, at 11 o'clock,
 ROSEWOOD WORK-BOXES
 Electro-plated crust stands, preserve stand, and Ho
 Tea and office sets, trapez
 stands
 Gold watches
 Silver ditto
 Gold Alberts, gold lockets, silver brooches, gold and
 pencil case, carriage, and other low-price

Black cloth dress coats
Ditto ditto shooting ditto
Ditto ditto over ditto
Doeklin trousers, India vests, alpaca coats, blankets
Looking-glasses, platirus, books, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Twenty-one Packages Assorted Drapery,
R. EDWARD SALAMON will sell
auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynn
THIS DAY, September 11th, at eleven o'clock,
Two cases of silks and velvets, &c., &c.
Two cases white and venetian lace.

Two covers silk pocket handkerchiefs
Two cases ladies' made up dresses
Two cases chemise, habits, collars, etc.
One case trimmed lace bonnets and head dresses
One case thread gloves
One case velvet embroidered curtains
One case summer clothing
One case felt hats
One case thread
Two cases pocket handkerchiefs
One case gentleman's linen shirt collars
One case cotton hosiery
One case braces, etc.

Tables and Pocket Cutlery, British Plate, &c.
R. EDWARD SALAMAN will sell
at auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynn
on **TUESDAY, September 23, at 11 o'clock.**
Two cases assorted table cutlery
Two ditto ditto saleros, pen and pocket
screws, key rings, &c.
One case British plate spoons, forks, ladies, &c.
Terms at sale.

R. EDWARD SALAMON will sell
 auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynn
 on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 11 o'clock,
 assorted invoices of Finand and Meyer's celebrated Par
 fumery, comprising
 Hair oil and pomades
 Cosmetics philtres
 Highly perfumed soaps
 Eau de Cologne in various bottles
 Toilet vinegars, almond cream
 Choice extracts, lavender water

Dressing, best, and pocket comb, each
 Terms at sale!

Highly Important Sale of
Dairy Cows
 Thorough-bred Durham Bulls
 Fat Cattle
 Mixed Lot of Cattle
 Draught Mares, heavy in foal

R. JAMES T. RYAN has much pleasure in announcing to the public, and more especially to the men, breeders of cattle and horse stock, that he has disposed of with instructions by Mr. Thompson, of Piper's Creek, seven miles from Liverpool, to sell by auction, on the 10th of MAY, the 54th instant, the whole of that gentleman's superior breed of cattle and horses, consisting of 60 dairy cows, 10 thoroughbred Dales, 10 fat bullocks, 15 head of mixed cattle, 5 horses in foal, 4 horses broken to saddle and harness, 2 horses unbroken.

superior lot of cattle and horses, would remind them
 that Mr. Thompson being about to remove from
 the whole will be sold to the highest bidder, w
 Terms at sale,

LARGEST GREAT SALE of the Man
River Company's Lands, at Cundestown
FRIDAY, 24th October, 1855,

Town allotments	...	Block 1, Nos. 1 to 20
Ditto	ditto	Block 2, Nos. 1 to 16

Ditto ditto	...	Block 5,	Nov. 1 to 12
Ditto ditto	...	Block 5,	Nov. 13 to 20
Ditto ditto	...	Block 5,	Nov. 21 to 28
Ditto ditto	...	Block 10,	Nov. 1 to 25
Villa allotments	...	Nov. 1 to	21
Market gardens	...	Nov. 1 to	11
Farms on Dumaresq Island	...	Nov. 13 to	23
Ditto on Oxley ditto	...	Nov. 1 to	6
Ditto on Jones ditto	...	Nov. 1 to	27

As per plans.

Terms :

10 per cent. cash deposit; the residue by bills at 5, 12, 18, and 24 months, with 7 per cent. interest.

Signed: John Croker, Esq., Controller-General.

Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Sydney.
 Jones, Mr. JEREMIAH LEDHAM, West Maitland.
 Messrs. Lane and Wilks, Melbourne.
 The Company's steamers will call for Cuddehead:
 1. Captain Bousard, from Melbourne, on Monday, 15th Oct.
 2. Ditto, from Sydney, on Saturday, 20th ditto
 3. Captain Maria, from Mergell, on Saturday, 26th ditto
 4. Ditto, from Port Macquarie, on Tuesday, 23rd ditto
 5. Captain Bousard and Maria will undertake to call
 for parties unable to attend.
 Graph plans and further information may be obtained
 to the agents and auctioneer. See also Saturday
 Statement.

Supreme Court of Great South Wales.
The Commercial Bank v. Pantou.
ON THURSDAY next, the 27th of
September instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the
above-named defendant, at Lockwood, near St. M.
will come to be sold a number of horses, harnes
and other implements, household furniture, &c., &c.
the sale to be previously satisfied.
Witness my hand and seal, this 26th day of
September, 1855.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS DAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Mr. MURRAY to move, That the petition of Mr. Anson, of Broad-

street, presented by him on the 18th instant, in reference to

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The following items of intelligence, brought by the Hellespont, from Melbourne, were printed in a slip yesterday evening, and given away in our publication office.

In the Bay at Melbourne, there were reports that the Russians had raised a flag of truce at one of their ports, and thus induced a large number of the English and French to land; and that the Russians immediately lowered the flag and butchered the unsuspecting Allies. The report wants confirmation, and we shall be glad to find that the enemy has not been guilty of so flagrant an act of duplicity and murder.

The Defence, from Liverpool to the 20th June, had arrived at South Australia, and the following letter, in MS., was sent up from the Adelaide Examiner and Times Office, via Melbourne.

Daily Examiner and Times Office,

Thursday, 9 a.m.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13th.—Halid Pasha remains in office.

At Kars the attack of the Russians was considered inevitable.

The Turks have evacuated Batoum and Choukrouk. Su Nassif Pasha has advanced with his general staff to Kars.

The French Consul has quitted Batoum.

The Russian forces have advanced and encamped near Redoubt Kaleh.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard's motion was lost by a majority of 213-46 for the motion, 259 against.

The *Advertiser* says, Mr. Koebuck is about to bring forward a motion tantamount to a censure of the Government.

MONEY MARKET, 20th June.—Consols, 91½ to 91¾; French Funds closed yesterday 67 to 70 money 68 to 15 cents.

The *Adelaide Times* of the 11th instant contains the following particulars from the Crimea:—

By the brig *Robertina*, which sailed from Batavia on the 27th July, we are placed in possession of the *Strait Times* of the 18th July, in which, by way of Alexandria, intelligence from Sebastopol is acknowledged to the 12th June—five days later than the last news received by us via England.

We extract the whole of the correspondence, but it will be seen that nearly all the news it contains is comprised in the fact of no new incident of very great importance having occurred within the five days referred to:—

Alexandria, 20th June, 1855.

The latest news from the seat of war arrived here to-day by direct Austrian steamer, which brings dates from Constantinople 15th, Smyrna 16th, and Sebastopol up to the 12th instant.

Nothing of consequence had happened at Sebastopol, after the taking of the Mamelon Fort by the Allies, where the loss was very severe on both sides; the French and English loss being about 4000 in killed and wounded, and that of the Russians about 6000, besides 60 guns, 400 prisoners, and 11 officers. The siege operations, however, were proceeding with vigour, and the army on the Tchernaya had also advanced, and had several advantageous skirmishes with the Russians, and particularly an affair of cavalry, which is highly spoken of, but of which details are wanting.

Cholera had broken out at Balaklava, which place had been evacuated. Admiral Bosc and his nephew had died of it, as also General de la Marmora's brother, who commanded a division of the Sardinian contingent.

In the Sea of Azoff everything had been destroyed, even Tanager, where a landing had been effected, and the place burned, as well as a number of vessels; in short, the whole Sea of Azoff had been swept, including all the fishing-boats.

Anapa had been destroyed by the Russians, and occupied by the Circassians and the Allies. Kertch, being of no future use, was to be abandoned.

The Vienna Conference has closed, and Austria declares for an armed neutrality.

THE KITCHEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(From Chamber's Journal.)

THE Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, upsets all kinds of calculations made by all kinds of people. The enterprise is so novel, that the guesses made beforehand in respect to it are found in most cases to have either fallen far short of, or to have gone far beyond, the truth. The railway company thought that third-class passengers would so preponderate, as to render very little first-class accommodation necessary. They were wrong; for the first-class passengers are so many, that there are barely carriages enough to contain them. They thought that the rush of visitors would be so great, as to render necessary the sale of tickets at other places besides the London Bridge Station—a judicious plan, albeit that the booking-office for Crystal Palace trade works very smoothly and steadily. It was thought that so many thirty souls would reach the building by road conveyance, that hotel-keepers, tavern-keepers, coffee-shop-keepers, and ginger-beer sellers, began to speculate largely in the surrounding neighbourhood; but nearly all—an immense majority, at least—travel by railway, and do not leave the territories of the two companies from the time of starting from London Bridge to the time of their return to the same terminus; and we are inclined to think, that the extra-palatial refreshment—if we may coin so high-sounding a phrase—will be less than was at one time expected. It was thought that our larger manufacturers would exhibit their machines and engines as they did in Hyde Park, and would show the routine of manufacturing operations. It may be so; but all this is written in the future—to be developed, we hope, as the various arrangements become completed. It was thought that the most monstrous of all monster organs would be necessary to give the visitors any taste of Crystal Palace music; but this, too, was wrong; for Herr Schallern's well-selected, braided-cord, gold-banded, martial-looking band of sixty performers produce the vaulted arches of the Palace. It was thought, "But here we begin a new paragraph, for we touch upon the very matter which is destined to be the subject of the present article.

It was thought that, although the visitors would need a little refreshment during their sojourn within the building, this refreshment would be a subordinate affair, occupying a little space, and the services of a few persons. It was thought so by most persons, at least; although the directors seem to have had a notion that something great was "looming in the distance" in this matter. Be this as it may; whoever thought that the refreshment department would be small, and quiet, and unimportant, thought erroneously. It has become one of the characteristic features of the place—impossible to be overlooked even if we would overlook it, and no one seems inclined to do. And there is

such an evident relief about it—all such a determination to attend to gastronomy, as well as to sculpture, architecture, botany, ethnology, manufactures, and fountains, that gastronomy may be regarded as one of the "institutions" of the place.

It is amusing to watch the expression of wonder on the faces of many of the visitors as they, on their first visit, wend their way along the almost endless corridors, colonnades, galleries, and staircases, which intervene between the Palace railway-station and the main building of the Palace itself. We alight from a railway carriage upon a stone or slated platform. We ascend sixty steps—wooden at present, but probably to be replaced by others of stone by and by; and then pass through a ticket-office, which separates the territories of the railway company from those of the Palace company. We then traverse a colonnade, glazed overhead, with movable windows on one side, and by and by, with choice flowers and plants on both sides—flowers, path, 400 or 500 feet in length. We then enter the Palace by an ascent of something like forty steps by an colonnade. Here the first thing that meets the eye is a screen which partially hides a sort of third-class refreshment-room, with viands, and eaters, and eaters within, and viands and eaters without, seated around marble-topped round tables. We ascend forty more steps, and traverse a gallery, with marble-topped pastry counters and chocolate counters, marble-topped round tables, and servers, and eaters and drinkers. We mount forty more steps—for such a 'gettin' up stairs has been seldom before seen as is now seen at the Crystal Palace; the ascent of the hill is so formidable, that the railway could not have been carried up to a higher level without such gradients as would have staggered an engine-driver—and arrive on a level with the main floor of the building, for we are still in the portion of the building itself, for we are still in the south wing. There, just at the corner where the wing is connected with the main building, we meet with such a gastronomic display as bewilders one: marble-topped counters, scores of feet in length; round tables, almost innumerable; carvers and waiters as thickly placed as they can be without tumbling over one another; the counters laden with comestibles; chairs so numerous that we have to thread our way between them; platefuls of good things on all the little round tables, and visitors attending to those good things with remarkable intelligence and energy. Such is the view just before entering the vaulted expanse of the palace itself.

We emerge from the south wing into the palace, and still find our path strewn with counters, tables, chairs, carvers, waiters, eaters. We traverse the extreme southern margin of the building, from east to west, and still it is the same: tables, and waiters, and eaters; eaters, and waiters, and tables; waiters, and eaters, and tables—ring the changes how we may; and it is only when we turn resolutely northwards out of this department that we get to the exhibited contents of the Palace proper, and exchange body-food for mind-food.

This refreshment subject is a remarkable one in many particulars, and deserves a little notice. The department is kept wholly in the company's hands, for reasons which will be better appreciated when we look back to what occurred three years ago.

The commissioners of the Great Exhibition in 1851, deeming it necessary to provide a kind of refreshment for the expected millions of visitors, but not willing to trouble themselves with the details of managing penny-buns and bottles of ginger-beer, advertised for tenders from parties willing to take the contract. The tender of Messrs. Scheppe, the soda-water manufacturers, was accepted; they agreed to pay a certain sum for the privilege of supplying all the refreshments in the Hyde Park building, under certain regulations stipulated by the commissioners. Messrs. Scheppe sublet their contract to Messrs. Masters and Messrs. Youngblood; one firm took the central refreshment room, while the other took those at the east and west ends of the building. The Exhibition opened; no one could say whether the consumption of refreshments would be more or less than moderately large; but it soon became apparent that the contractors had made an advantageous bargain; the demand for eatables and drinkables was large, and the number of attendants necessary for serving out the supply for the demand became very considerable. It was well known and candidly acknowledged that the speculation was a 'good thing'; but it was not until some time after the close of the Exhibition that the money results were published. One of the reports made by the commissioners to the government contained special reports from the contractors and others; and among these was one relating to the Refreshment Department. The Exhibition was open rather less than six months; and during that time no less a sum than £75,000 was expended in refreshments. This, too, was in very small items; for the average amount spent by each five-shilling visitor, at each visit, was only 4d.; 4d. for each half-day visitor; and 2d. for each daily visitor; so that the visitors expended nothing in refreshments; but if the whole sum of £75,000 were divided equally among 30,000 visitors, it would give an average of about 3d. each per visit. The expenditure within the building for refreshments varied from a minimum of £193 to a maximum of £909 per day—the lowest and highest days being 2nd May and 19th June. The average expenditure on the shilling days was exactly £600 per day. As to the refreshments sold, they were mostly of a light character—something on the Wolverton standard. Of the 50,000 quarters loaves, the 1,800,000 buns, the 33 tons of ham, the 2400 quarts of jelly, the 14,000 pounds of coffee, the 33,000 quarts of milk, the 32,000 quarts of cream, the 36,000 pounds of tongues and potting meat, the 360 tons of ice, the 1,100,000 bottles of soda water and other aerated beverages—of all these, the list shows that light articles became very heavy by multiplicity, while the more solid dinners in the Exhibition refreshment-room made an addition to the list in the substantial shape of 113 tons of meat, 36 tons of potatoes, and 1000 gallons of pickles.

Now, when the Sydenham Palace was being planned, the directors, like prudent men, looked steadily at this refreshment question. They saw very plainly that, out of an expenditure of £75,000 for light viands and beverages, the net profit must have been considerable. They resolved, therefore, not to let off this department by contract; they adopted, in preference, the plan of rendering this part and parcel of their great enterprise—on one ground, for the sake of any profit which might legitimately arise therefrom; and on another ground, that they might adapt the working arrangements to the requirements of the place, varying them if variation seemed necessary. This principle being decided upon, the directors proceeded to work it out with the same bold spirit which has been infused into all their proceedings. They built a large kitchen, with all appliances on the most complete scale; they built store-rooms and larders, pantries and bread-rooms, sculleries and ice-houses; they built dining-rooms and refreshment-rooms of various kinds and sizes; they provided marble-topped counters and tables in enormous extent; they ordered plate, and china, and glass, and vessels of all sorts, for the due serving of a prodigious amount of eatables and drinkables; they engaged, as general superintendents, one who has been conversant with hotel arrangements on a large scale, and confectioners and ice makers; they organised in the kitchen a staff of cooks and assistants, and in the refreshment rooms a staff of waiters and attendants, and in the store-rooms a staff of clerks and storekeepers; they entered into contracts with millers and bakers, butchers and poultrymen, green-grocers and fruiterers, for the supply of provisions on a great scale; they made provision for a due supply of fuel, gas, and water—they did all this, and then they waited to see whether the world would make use of this gigantic restaurant.

The kitchen is one of the busiest imaginable places, almost every inch of space being well applied throughout the entire day. For reasons that will be obvious, such a place cannot be opened to the view of visitors generally; but we may say a few words in connection with a peep through which we have been favoured. The kitchen, then, is a rectangular apartment, mostly of brick, iron, and glass. On two sides, the walls are lined with shelves, and over the shelves are the most approved kind—stoves in which the efficiency of gas cooking is most amply proved. Many persons to whom this subject is new, would be much surprised at the principle and practice of cooking by gas, so difficult does it seem to understand how jets of gas can cook meat without imparting to it a gas-like odour. Let us steal a look, then, into this gas-stove before us, and see how it is all managed. The stove is a sort of quadrangular box, say forty inches high, by thirty inches square. It has air, holes and flues somewhere or other, which we do not see. It has a dripping-pan covering the bottom; and at a few inches above the pan is a single row of gas-jets running round the four sides of the stove, and heating the water in the apparatus employed for heating. At a height of two or three feet above the jets is a kind of gridiron or grate; and on this gridiron are placed—not four-and-twenty fiddlers all in a row, but four-and-twenty fowls all in a square. Those who have the best means of judging, says that the cooking realises all that can be wished for; while the ease and facility of the processes are most important advantages. We were assured that, in this same stove, a few days before the writing of the present article, a piece of beef, weighing 300 pounds, was roasted in eight hours—not scorched without and half-done within, but honestly roasted from the skin to the bone—a great achievement this, we think, with the aid merely of a few dozen little jets of gas.

All the other appliances are very complete. There are baking-ovens, and soup-making stoves, and bread-baking stoves, and pasty-ovens, and beef-boiling copers, and pots and pans of various kinds, nearly all of them heated by gas. Then there are tables and boards whereon meat is cut up, and dressed, vegetables prepared, lobsters extracted from their shells, lobster-salads decked out, meat-pies, and all sorts of nice things 'dished up' for the waiters to carry into the refreshment-rooms. Then, in the bread-rooms, confectionery